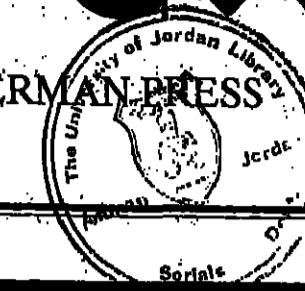


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Bonn looks forward to a bridge-building year

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Yet bilateral ties must not be left solely to the tender mercies of shrewd industrial executives manoeuvring for billion-dollar contracts.

Now the Federal government, despite Herr Genscher's warnings, has succumbed somewhat to the lure of SDI. Bonn must make it clear that the decision to collaborate in strategic defence research is not a reversion to political blinkers and a departure from the desire for detente.

This might mean a lower profile. But German foreign policy need not suffer irreparable harm just because it does not hog the international headlines for a while.

Last year there was far too much ado about the Federal Republic, both of its own making and not.

It was the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the year of VE commemorations by Germany's erstwhile enemies.

It was also a climax of German uncertainty about history, the year in which Helmut Kohl forced his friend Ronald Reagan to visit Belsen and Bitburg.

A further feature of 1985 was Bonn's urgings for a resumption of the superpowers' dialogue and of a fundamental decision on SDI research ardently reached.

It was a year of struggle between Genscher and Strauss for control over German foreign policy, a clash that upset both friends and critical partners of the Federal Republic.

What the Bonn government and coalition parties achieve in this pro-election year will depend to a great extent on what happens at home.

But 1986 seems sure to be a super-power year. Allies of both superpowers will be relegated to the ranks.

America and Russia alone can solve the three main tasks that lie ahead:

- an improvement in overall relations;
- an agreement of comprehensive cooperation, including economic cooperation, between East and West;
- and a breakthrough in arms control and disarmament.

Yet Bonn in particular has a precarious position between East and West; it cannot afford not to show how well-suited its government is to take political capital out of its peace policy in next year's general election.

Chancellor Kohl was doubtless right in feeling proud to have been partly responsible for preventing a nuclear war between the blocs after Nato missile deployment.

But that alone is not enough. Bonn's Ostpolitik has grown oppressively lame, with ties between Bonn and Moscow in particular at a low ebb.

It isn't primarily a matter of whether the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachov, plans to visit Bonn this year or to punish the Federal Republic by not coming.

There is no point in worrying too much about what the Soviet leader may or may not have in mind.

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American clash with Libya unlikely

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The Americans have reinforced their presence in the Mediterranean after warning that military moves against terrorism could not be ruled out.

Colonel Gaddafi has replied by threatening to plunge the entire region into "war without end" if retaliatory action is taken against Libya.

Previous punitive moves such as Israel's have in principle been aimed not at governments that back terrorists but at terror group bases such as the PLO's.

So does this new escalation mean that war is possible? After the latest succession of raids there can be no mistaking the way threats have increased.

Yet a head-on clash between Libya and the United States seems unlikely.

Colonel Gaddafi has not only stockpiled an enormous arsenal of weapons. He also has between 6,000 and 9,000 Soviet military advisers stationed there in case the Libyans cannot hold out against any American air attack.

Several thousand American oilmen also work in Libya; they would be welcome hostages for the Libyan leader.

President Reagan would cut a poor domestic figure if, to protect US citizens from terrorism, he were to jeopardise the lives of thousands of other Americans.

Colonel Gaddafi the flexing of

Continued on page

■ STATE SECURITY

Into 1986 with a deep breath and the prospect of even more terrorism

The year 1985 will go down as the year of international terrorism.

The worldwide proliferation of terror, especially that of Palestinian origin, has kindled the smouldering flames of national violence allegedly motivated by a political cause.

Terrorism in the Federal Republic, for example, again reared its ugly head.

Attacks against representatives of industry and US military installations showed the expanding thrust of terrorist violence.

Sinister murder has become part of the standard repertoire of German anarchist groups.

The new dimensions of violence became clear at both a national and international level.

The murder of West German industrialist, Ernst Zimme, was welcomed by its perpetrators as an execution.

The French terrorist group Direct Action and the commando group *Elisabeth van Dyck* claimed responsibility for it.

This was the first indication of the new nature of terrorism.

Following the arrest of some of the key personalities in the Red Army Faction (RAF) — Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Adelheid Schulz and Christian Klar — German terrorist groups sought means of improving international collaboration.

However, it was not until mid-January last year that the RAF and Direct Action issued a communiqué in which they announced that they had joined forces.

The murder of Zimme is attributed to German terrorists, even though the killer commando called itself Patsy O'Hara in memory of an Irish terrorist who died during a hunger strike.

On the evening of the murder RAF prisoners in Stuttgart-Stammheim called off their hunger strike, which had already reached a critical stage after nine weeks without food.

They had received the signal from their sympathisers which they had been waiting for; their mobilisation campaign was showing signs of success.

More terrorist attacks followed.

Two Americans died following a bomb attack on the US air base in the military section of the Rhine-Main airport in Frankfurt.

Only a few weeks before, during the peak holiday season, a bomb exploded in the civilian section of the same airport.

Even though some witnesses say that they saw Arabs planting the bomb, none of the letters claiming responsibility for this bombing can be taken seriously.

European terrorist collaboration became more and more apparent.

In Belgium numerous bombings were carried out by the "Communist combat cells" (CCC) in Belgium, that the RAF conduct its "war" back home.

Experts from the West German Criminal Investigation Office (BKA), for example, its president, Heinrich Böge, try to avoid using the expression "Euro-terrorist", not because it is inappropriate but because its use would "serve the interests of the terrorists and might lead to a trend which has not, at least not yet, been confirmed" (Böge).

Together with a Europeanisation of

political violence also became more obvious.

The hijacking of the American TWA airliner and its finally happy end following a long odyssey, the seajacking of the Italian luxury liner "Achille Lauro" and the brutal killing of paraplegic US citizen, Leon Klinghoffer, the hijacking in Malta and the unbelievable fiasco of 50 dead passengers following the storming of the plane by an Egyptian anti-terrorist squad, and — as the last link for the time being in a long chain of violence — the bomb attacks in the airports of Rome and Vienna make two things very clear.

The international community of states only then discussed the problem of terror in greater depth in the wake of a specific attack.

UN resolutions, in which some statements condemning terror can only be reached after considerable haggling, leave western nations with their fists clenched in their pockets for lack of a clear line of agreement.

The countries involved in terrorist acts, on the other hand, celebrate such documents as a victory of diplomacy, and continue to dispatch their killer commandos.

There has been a surprising swing of opinion among Soviet leaders with regard to the topic of terrorism.

The fact that the Soviet Union was itself the target of at least violence in certain regions forced it to reconsider its claim that, in accordance with Leninist prophecies, politically motivated violence can only be regarded as a pheno-

menon of capitalist society. In Lebanon, for example, four Soviet citizens were kidnapped by radical groups.

Although the growing terrorist threat is generally accepted, hectic reactions tend to bypass the central problems.

Basically, solutions must be found to the following three problems:

• The entire international community must meet its commitments with respect to border controls and checks on individuals. Countries which, for reasons of political opportunism, have become transit areas for terror must be reminded of their international commitments and warned against the consequences of their behaviour.

• Security precautions at airports, ports and railway stations must be reappraised. The question of whether passengers should say goodbye to their relatives or friends outside of the airport building (as is already the case in a number of European cities) should, for example, be discussed.

• Government-backed retaliatory measures in response to terrorist attacks should be discussed critically by Israel-friendly states. President Reagan's beseaching letter to the Israeli government is a first step in the right direction.

Like all other industrialised countries, the Federal Republic of Germany will have to live with the scourge of terrorism in 1986.

In the year of an election campaign it is particularly important to tackle this problem in a down-to-earth and rational manner.

Terror threatens the state in its entirety, not just the ruling government or the opposition parties.

Thomas Wittke

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 31 December 1985)

A more cunning RAF 'poised to strike'

tional and worldwide investigation is one of the BKA's strong points.

Taking stock of what Becker regards as "the most difficult in my many years as a criminal investigator", he recalls how his work for the "TE" began back in 1977.

He received the phone-call which at that time represented a new start in the fight against terrorism on his way to a wine festival near Wiesbaden.

So why are they coming back?

Has the search for terrorists in other European countries been intensified?

Do the terrorists find it too difficult to communicate in a foreign language?

Or are they afraid that a longer stay abroad may cut them off from the sociological changes in the behaviour of the younger generations?

The return of the terrorists could, of course, be linked with the both planned and announced formation of a Western European terrorist front and the associated desire of other terrorist groups, such as the Direct Action in France and the "Communist combat cells" (CCC) in Belgium, that the RAF conduct its "war" back home.

During recent years RAF ringleaders and key members only left their hideouts abroad to come to Germany for brief spells.

As Becker explained, criminal investigators have tracked down terrorists in places as far away as the Maldives, islands in the Indian Ocean or Australia.

It is Becker's firm belief that transna-

from the BKA. Wisniewski's undoing was a false name he used in France to change money, a name which was known to the BKA.

The observation of Wisniewski put the police onto the trail of Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, both of whom had gone underground in Yugoslavia.

Following a request by the German authorities these two terrorists were arrested, but were subsequently released after the Federal Republic of Germany turned down a suggested swap with Yugoslav emigrants.

Nevertheless, Christian Klar finally did walk into Becker's trap in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1982.

The police used a clever trick to pull Klar into a false sense of security after discovering a number of terrorist out-door hideouts off various motorway exits.

They cordoned off these areas and Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Adelheid Schulz were arrested.

In order to make sure Klar was arrested too the police announced that the cover of the terrorist hideouts had only been blown in the south and south-west of Germany.

Klar, who was hiding on the outskirts of Hamburg, was therefore convinced that the police had not discovered any other hideouts.

Just a few days later, however, Klar was seized at his hiding place in the woods.

"Our aim was to do the job without firing a shot", said Becker, "and this we did".

At one fell swoop the BKA managed to eliminate between 70 and 80 percent of RAF logistics.

Despite this success, however, this terrorist group has recovered. According to Becker's firm belief that transna-

tion up to what they have done". "TE" head Becker has been "connectable" round the clock since 1978: at home via the telephone, in his car or in his helicopter via police radio, on his way to work via a special signalling device, and on holidays via a Eurosignal receiver or short-wave radio.

"You're constantly on edge", Becker explained, "hoping that nothing has happened. Although it may sound paradoxical, the signalling devices calm me down in the knowledge that everything's OK as long as they don't bleep."

Starting on 2 January Becker will again turn to more "regular" police activities.

The change at the top of this department, however, overshadows a problem which Becker was unable to solve during his period in office.

Abu Nidal, the rival of the head of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, would appear to be increasingly pursuing his own political course. The renewed links between the RAF and left-wing extremist Palestinian commandos (as in the seventies) suggest that the Federal Republic of Germany may yet again have selected as an arena of terrorist activity.

Abu Nidal, who, according to the latest reports, is disabled and often conducts terrorist operations sat in a wheelchair, and the RAF have one main common enemy: the United States and its military installations, including those on German territory.

Werner Kahl
(Die Welt, Bonn, 30 December 1985)

■ PERSPECTIVE

Reality of East-West links forces a policy change

Frankfurter Allgemeine

lively demonstrated the new approach on his tour of three Eastern and South-East European countries.

In the past, American policy has not always seemed consistent. Under President Carter human rights seemed to be limited to a few dissidents and to exit permits mainly for people of Jewish extraction.

So the United States and, in its wake, Britain, soon left the ivory tower professions to their own devices.

President Reagan's defence initiative and the way in which problems were tackled at the Geneva summit steadily brought real relations more to the fore.

Some Western European Ministries seem to have found the change hard. One result was sudden differences between Anglo-Saxons and most other Western Europeans at international conferences.

He was able to do so because, given the US system of government, he could fairly claim that Congress was an independent body he was unable to influence.

He did not refer to religious freedom in the abstract, either. He dealt specifically with the recognition of two denominations in Rumania and with unrestricted imports of Bibles and religious literature.

In this way he built a bridge for the Rumanians, who evidently decided that most favoured nation status was worth a certain amount on other counts.

US Secretary of State Shultz effect-

By establishing "points of contact" at

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Young, upwardly mobile Germans have been bombarding their banks with orders to buy stock on the stock exchanges.

They are making it easy for stock market professionals to sell shares at high prices.

The phenomena is described by a term, *Dienstmädchenhausse*, or maid-servant's boom, by which brokers mean a bullish market fuelled by inexperienced newcomers keen to cash in on the tail end of a boom.

Maid-servants may be virtually extinct. Even if they still did exist, they would be unlikely to be buying German blue chip shares from the holdings sold by Friedrich-Karl Flick.

Yet there seems to be no shortage of young Germans with the cash to buy shares. Times may have changed but people haven't. The *Dienstmädchenhausse* is alive and well.

The German stock market has been booming for three years in a row, and there are good reasons for thinking the boom will continue. So there is no fundamental reason for not still buying shares.

But buyers must be careful in their choice of shares. Real earnings are what count — and, of course, expected profits.

In 1985 profits of the top 100 companies and industrial companies increased by 20 per cent on average, after average increases of 35 per cent in 1984 and 39 per cent in 1983.

A variety of factors have contributed to this. One is the effects of rationalisation and the progressively extensive introduction of cost-cutting computerisation.

Companies' costs have also, in the final analysis, been eased by the fact that

■ FINANCE

Maid-servants hitch up their skirts and boost stocks

Dienstmädchenhausse

there are more than 2.2 million people unemployed; people no longer employed in trade or industry are financed by the social security system instead.

Another reason is that exports were made more profitable by the strong dollar.

They scour the world's stock markets looking for good-value blue-chip shares likely to yield high returns.

In 1985 their attention was well and truly directed to German markets.

Foreign buying was substantial, concentrating on leading German firms best known abroad.

Investors who jumped on to the bandwagon were easily able to double their money in Daimler-Benz, Volkswagen, AEG and Thyssen shares.

Banks and insurance shares gained appreciably, as did engineering and chemicals.

An estimated one German share in three is now foreign-owned. This influx of foreign capital is why German stock market turnover exceeded DM 100bn last year for the first time ever.

The US economy has slowed down as it headed for the New Year, so German companies are likely to find it tougher exporting to America. Europe is still in the early days of economic recovery and making slow headway.

So a breather in stock markets is possible. International trends must be considered, even more now that German

markets are no longer strictly domestic. Foreign investment is substantial, switching from one blue chip to another, and there is a lot of money to invest.

The assets of the leading US pension funds are estimated to be worth \$1 trillion, or DM 2.5 trillion, while British pension funds have assets worth a further DM 350bn.

Another reason is that exports were made more profitable by the strong dollar.

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1986 prospects better, says poll of firms

By the end of this year, there will probably be between 300,000 and 350,000 more people employed than at the end of last year, says a forecast by the German Industrial Institute, Cologne.

It says in its traditional year-end poll of 38 industrial associations that 200,000 new jobs will be in the service industries.

Most firms in the 25 trades and industries polled feel more confident about the future than they did at the end of 1984.

Overall, domestic economic recovery is expected to gain momentum.

Optimism is particularly widespread in electrical and mechanical engineering, motor manufacturing, trades and commerce.

Electrical and mechanical engineering continue to be the mainstay of the upswing, and both are getting a lot of benefit from the increase in domestic demand.

Traders report a marked increase in buying. Carmakers say orders held back due to the catalytic converter debate have now largely been placed.

Ten of the industries polled, including the coal industry, expect 1986 to be no better — but no worse — than 1985.

A mere five, including potash and open-cast brown coal mining, fear business will be worse.

The construction industry says the situation is still serious. Allied industries such as earth, stone and wood share this gloom.

They are all reeling from the decline in private housebuilding. Not even the increase in public works, the institute says, will be enough to offset the decline in private demand.

The institute feels its latest survey proves that a turning-point has been reached in the labour market due mainly to manpower requirements of electrical and mechanical engineering and motor manufacturing.

Between them these three are expected to hire 90,000 extra staff, which would more than offset the 50,000 redundancies expected in the construction industry.

Eighteen industries expect to hire extra staff, as against 21 that expect manpower requirements to remain steady or decline.

Yet the institute is convinced the pendulum is swinging toward more new jobs. The 12 industries where layoffs are expected are not very labour-intensive, accounting for a mere 18 per cent of jobs.

Well over 100,000 new jobs will, it is forecast, be created in manufacturing industry and the trades.

Together with new jobs in the service trades, the overall increase, including domestic staff and public service employees, is expected to amount to between 300,000 and 350,000.

That is assuming that output will be higher, or even substantially higher, in 1986 than in 1985 in the 29 industries that expect higher turnover.

On average they expect a real turnover increase of between two and three per cent, while electrical and mechanical engineering and plastics expect turnover to increase by between five and six per cent.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 December 1985)

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(Mannheimer Morgen, 30 December 1985)

The Economic Research Institute (DIW) in West Berlin has published good and bad news.

In the middle of November DIW announced that Western trade with the East Bloc is increasing. That was the good news. The bad news was that bans on technology transfers from West to East are to continue.

Heinrich Machowski of DIW is gloomy about the future of East-West trade. He predicts that although there is no gain in hampering East-West trade we have come to accept it will be impeded.

In the past few years economic relations between East and West have stagnated, but they have now improved a little.

Following the crisis years of 1981 to 1983, things are now moving in the direction of normal for western exporters. An exception is credit to Poland.

Successful consolidation policies by the Comecon countries make extensive imports from the West possible again.

There is a distinctive character to their interest and requirements and the demand for western technology grows.

The captains of industry in the communist world and western exporters must batten down the hatches, however, for difficult times are ahead. Transactions between the West and the East will be hampered more than ever before.

The United States has feared for some time that the balance of power between East and West could be tipped in favour of the Warsaw Pact countries through injections of western technology.

The act empowers the American president to ban from USA markets firms that flout American security regulations.

America's allies are more and more giving way to American pressure to adjust their foreign trade legislation to American regulations.

Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann enacted new regulations at the end of October that complied with decisions made by the Coordination

■ EAST-WEST TRADE

Ban on technology transfer means business headaches

DIE WELT

The Committee for West-East Trade (Cocom) Paris.

Cocom gives advice to western industrialised countries on what goods of possible military value should not be supplied to the East and how best restrictions can be applied.

The US is always a powerful force within Cocom. The latest West German foreign trade regulation — it is the 55th — extends the West German list of goods that are forbidden for export to the East Bloc.

New on the list were among other items numerically controlled machine tools, certain classes of computers, their accessories, software and transmission systems for telecommunications.

Until a few months ago retired government official Günter Welzien was in the Federal Office for Industry (BAW) in Eschborn, near Frankfurt, responsible for the rules governing exports to the East Bloc according to the Cocom list. Commenting on the new situation he said: "It has got to the point now where manufacturers of meat-processing machinery and textiles equipment can no longer export their products to the East Bloc."

This is true in the main for machinery that is controlled by high-quality computers.

This can also include medical equipment such as computer-controlled tomographs, when these include computers that could be cannibalised and the computer re-applied for the construction of military aircraft.

Only when a computer is built into equipment in such a way that it cannot be removed without destroying it can approval be given for its export to the East Bloc.

Free world trade is increasingly made more difficult by the fact that the Cocom list gets more complicated all the time.

It is more and more difficult for exporters to abide by it because of its complications and more difficult to monitor.

Previously exporters were prohibited from exporting "ingot steel, castings or steel alloys for guns and weapons". By the new formulation it is forbidden to export "wrought iron, castings and semi-finished products".

The wording of the regulations has become much more general.

On the one hand apart from steel all alloys are now prohibited for export; on the other when is a casting a semi-finished product and when not?

In the past exponents of the regularations have agreed that a casting is a semi-finished product when only 10 operations from 40 of its production process have been completed.

The new West German Cocom list was only published a few weeks ago so it is difficult to assess yet the effect it will have on Federal Republic exporters.

Textile machinery manufacturers do not expect any set-backs in their export programmes.

Hans-Georg Stäcker, manager of the Industry Federation's section for textiles machinery said: "I cannot imagine that matters could get any worse than they are now. Things are bad enough as they are."

As far as Stäcker and his sector of industry is concerned Cocom has brought the Federal Republic and the other member countries into line with the Americans without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish

independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1984.

Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1986. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

Because computer-controlled equipment will be fundamentally extended.

It seems so far that Heinrich Machowski was right when he complained recently of growing political control of trade with the East and criticised the administrative cost that went with it.

His view is that restrictions are im-

Continued on page 12

■ ENTERPRISES

Volkswagen looks back on 30 years in America

DIE WELT
AUF DER SPUR DER GESCHÄFTS- UND INDUSTRIE

Volkswagen has been in business in the United States for 30 years. It has been an enormously successful time. Business is booming and the future looks bright.

Volkswagen of America Inc. celebrated the anniversary a week before Christmas in the Heaven's Garden of the St Moritz on the Park, a hotel with a commanding view of New York's Central Park.

The head office of VWoA, a 100-per-cent subsidiary of Volkswagen AG, the German parent company, has for years been in Troy, Michigan, — near Detroit.

There were historic reasons for celebrating the anniversary in the slightly weather-beaten de luxe New York hotel.

It was here that Will van de Kamp, and a 25-year-old American, J. Stuart Perkins, set up their first office in 1955 when they were sent over to the United States by Volkswagen's managing director, Heinz Nordhoff.

In a single suite, with a single secretary, van de Kamp and Perkins, who was later to become VWoA's president, spent months beavering away at their dealer network and corporate arrangements.

It was not until the parent company sent extra staff across the Atlantic that the still small vanguard moved into a sixth-storey office on Fifth Avenue — another prestige

address. Volkswagen (United States), the first company they set up, soon quietly folded. It was followed by VWoA as the sole importer of Volkswagen cars.

Nearly 100 guests, including many veterans of those early days, some now retired, others in other jobs met at the St Moritz on the Park for a nostalgic trip down memory lane.

They could look back, despite setbacks and mistaken decisions, on tremendous achievements. The Volkswagen success story speaks for itself.

Over five million VWs run on US roads, and they still include three million Beetles. VWoA has a network of 1,300 dealers (including Audi outlets) and a US payroll of 40,000.

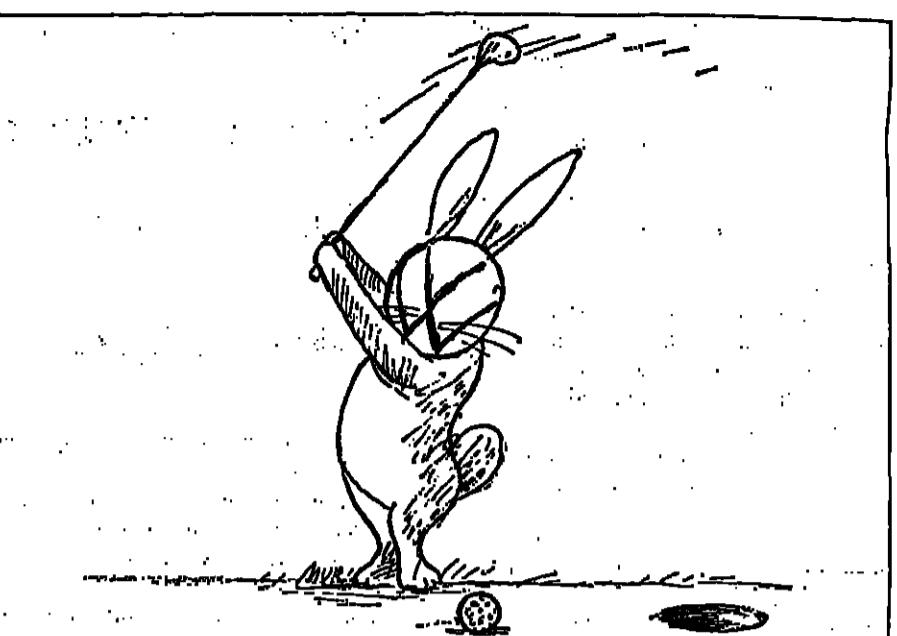
The success story to end all success stories was, of course, the Beetle. In the golden years, 1968-70, when Volkswagen went all out for quantity, the Beetle accounted for the bulk of sales totalling five per cent of new registrations.

At present VW sales make up 2.8 per cent of new US registrations, of which 1.8 per cent is imported from Germany.

In 1968, the peak year, 423,000 Beetles, 51,000 vans, estate cars and campers and 96,000 other VWs, were shipped across the Atlantic.

The Beetle was felt to be an honest, reliable car. It was also value for money. In 1970 the standard version cost a mere \$1,750 plus sales tax.

Heinz Nordhoff, the first post-war ma-



(Cartoon: Murschetz/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

ning and research programmes and service standards: He had all US dealers adopt the blue and white corporate colour scheme.

In 1956 the US subsidiary moved, for 22 years, to Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Not for 23 years did Nordhoff's dream of a Volkswagen production facility in the United States come true.

In April 1978, during Toni Schmücker's tenure as chief executive in Wolfsburg, the Westmoreland, Pa., works began assembling the smaller version of the VW Rabbit (followed by the larger model at the end of 1984).

Schmücker had visions of regaining a five-per-cent share of the US market, but was a hopelessly unrealistic target, especially as VWoA president J. W. McLernon, previously a General Motors man, over-Americanised the Rabbit.

American motorists clearly prefer a genuine German car. Volkswagen AG and McLernon parted company after a minor customs scandal upset Wolfsburg in Easter 1982.

The US subsidiary was also hit by two American recessions. So, of course, was the US motor industry as a whole. Plans to set up a second assembly works in Sterling Heights, near Detroit, were scrapped.

But this depressing period is long past, and VWoA president Jim Fuller regarded the anniversary event with brilliant balance-sheet flair.

So did Peter Fischer, chief executive of the now largely independent Audi division.

Profits on imports have been so handsome that VWoA has been in the black for three years in a row.

In 1986 Volkswagen plans to boost US sales from 220,000 to 250,000 units, while Audi aims to sell 75,000, up against last year's 73,000.

The big sellers are the VW Jetta (with ample luggage space back in fashion) and the Audi 100.

Including the GTI, 78,000 Beetles ran off the Westmoreland, Pa., assembly lines in 1985, which wasn't bad after a poor start.

So will the changing geopolitical situation, the overwhelming majority of power reactors come in this category — merely consume fissile material without producing plutonium in return.

Objections were raised from the outset: Reprocessing nuclear fuel was said to be technically risky, accident-prone, financially uncalculable and ecologically contaminating by virtue of the constant emission of radioactive matter into the atmosphere.

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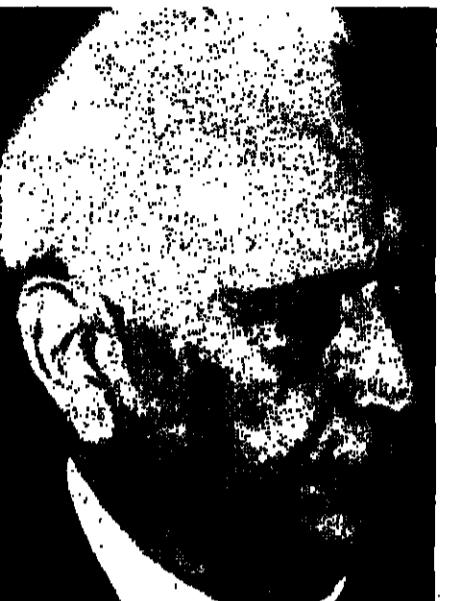
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■ PHILOSOPHY

Letters collection reveals contemporary dialogue of intellectual tension



Karl Jaspers... irrational approval of the USA. (Photo: IP)

The correspondence between Hannah Arendt and Karl Jaspers begins in 1926 with the 20-year-old woman student asking her "esteemed professor" pertinent questions about his philosophy of history.

Her father has just died and she comes to see her professor both as a mentor and a father figure.

She later referred to him as "the only teacher whose education I have ever felt able to acknowledge." She refers to the "childlike desire not to disappoint you" — and means it.

She greatly admires the "combination of freedom, reason and communication" she sees him as representing. But she is no less serious in maintaining an independent mental approach of her own, no matter how similar their viewpoints might be.

She disagreed with him because he took a mystical view of Germany and the "German character" even before 1933.

They clashed in earnest in 1933 when he sent her a copy of his treatise on Max Weber. She objected to his attempt "to give the term German ethical depth by means of the figure of Max Weber."

"For me," she wrote, "Germany is my native language, its philosophy and its poetry."

As a Jewess she was both unable and unwilling to regard "German" as anything more. She was certainly not prepared to accept Weber's axiom that he would be willing to join forces with the Devil incarnate for the cause of German recovery.

That was an alliance too many other people were willing enough to enter into, as history has shown.

The two correspondents accordingly had to stop writing to each other. During the Nazi era she chose external emigration — to America — while he preferred "internal emigration."

It is impossible to say in detail to what extent Hannah Arendt and her husband, a convinced anti-nationalist, were influenced by this view of Germany.

But there can be no mistaking Jaspers' gradual transition to a pessimistic viewpoint endorsed by Hannah Arendt in their correspondence by virtue of bitter experience up to and including the resigned statement in the early 1960s that: "This so-called republic really is the same as ever."

"It has downfall written all over it,"

Hannah Arendt-Karl Jaspers, *Letters, 1926-1969*, edited by Lotte Kohler and Hans Sauer, Piper Verlag, Munich and Zurich, 864pp, DM98. The letters of philosopher Karl Jaspers, 1883-1975, and his pupil Hannah Arendt, 1906-1975, are one of the major correspondences of the 20th century. Published by Piper, they reflect several decades of contemporary affairs. Hannah Arendt read philosophy under Heidegger, Jaspers and Husserl. A Jewess, she emigrated to France in 1933 and from there to the United States in 1940, where she worked as a publisher's reader and freelance writer. From 1959 she taught political science and the history

of thought at Princeton. She is best known for her work on totalitarianism. Her major works include "Elements and Origins of Totalitarian Rule" (1951), "Vita Activa or On Active Life" (1960) and "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil" (1964). In the 1950s and 1960s Jaspers changed from being a philosopher to a politically committed thinker who clearly took to task the Federal Republic of Germany as it was in the Adenauer era. This change is readily apparent in the correspondence, which reveals two leading figures of modern intellectual history in philosophical and political dialogue, a dialogue full of intellectual and internal tension.

perhaps even more importantly, testifies to the lives of two people who felt at the war's end that they had survived the flood.

Thenceforth they dealt in extremely varied ways with how to avert such a catastrophe in future, and their respective companions, Gertrud Jaspers and Heinrich Blücher, were increasingly included in the debate.

Jaspers began by "naively" hoping the Germans would change politically, but he soon felt disappointed.

His initial support of Adenauer, of whose foreign policy he approved, and his enthusiasm about the Hailstein Doctrine and "saying: Berlin" gradually yielded to a more detached point of view.

By 1949 he announced, disconcertedly, in Basle that he did not belong to this category of Germans.

Three years later he no longer wanted to be a German in the political sense although, without pleasure, he held a German passport...

Finally, in 1961, he announced from his Swiss home: "I would vote SPD, except that I am not entitled to do so." Adenauer, he said, was substantially a

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"It has downfall written all over it,"

Hannah Arendt... criticised Eichmann trial. (Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)



Hannah Arendt... criticised Eichmann trial. (Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

He called Israel an "acid test of the West." The destruction of the State of Israel would be tantamount, he felt, to the end of mankind.

Hannah Arendt felt this viewpoint was wildly exaggerated and "not even justifiable as an emotion."

It took the Eichmann trial to make him change his mind. He felt the way in which the Jewish people passed judgment on Eichmann was fundamentally wrong.

She complained that it was too theatrical by virtue of the demonisation of Eichmann and untrue by virtue of the disregard for Jewish collaboration with the Nazis.

In her trial reports for the *New Yorker* she sought to justify her opinion in detail. The upshot was a campaign of defamation "at the lowest level."

Jaspers was unreserved in his solidarity with her and assured her after reading her Eichmann book that he felt it was "magnificent in itself, a testimony to her unswerving desire for truth and a deep and despairing approach to the subject."

The correspondence sheds light on a relationship that wielded a powerful influence on the thinking and work of them both, intensified as it was by 13 visits Hannah Arendt paid Karl Jaspers in Basle.

She added a worldly dimension to Jaspers' reason; he added a rational dimension to Arendt's world.

The two increasingly close friends and correspondents reveal aspects of their characters either unknown or much less readily apparent in their published work.

Jaspers the dry and reserved philosopher proves capable of tenderness and cordiality. He even admits he may have overreached himself as a political writer.

Hannah Arendt... assiduously and with charming persistence laid a growing philosophical foundation to her political theory.

Her "view of the course of things" which Jaspers felt was "basically so awfully pessimistic" was linked in her love of the world and of mankind with a metaphysical gaiety that was a keynote of her life.

The letters may fall to a lawyer, the question what might hold good in view of the flood, but the way in which the question is asked and why make them memorable. This is one of the most significant correspondences of the 20th century.

Karl Heinz Stahl
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 14 December 1985)

■ LITERATURE PLUS

American interest in German writers 'is small and declining'

German literature is not popular in the United States, says Peter Demetz, professor of German studies at Yale University. And the outlook is worsening. The emigrant generation that promoted German literature through translating, publishing and criticizing, is dying out. Professor Demetz was in Düsseldorf last month as guest speaker at a ceremony to present the Heinrich Heine Prize to writer Günter Kunert. Martin Oehlen, of the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, took the opportunity to speak to Professor Demetz.

It hasn't yet reached the stage where television has supplanted the bookshelf in America, said Professor Demetz.

Most people think of the Grass of the 1960s and relate him to the symbol of Berlin, the bear," said Demetz.

In a survey about German authors three names came to the top — Thomas Mann, whose works are made available by the Alfred Knopf publishing house; Franz Kafka whose name has moved into the language as "Kafkaesque"; and Günter Grass whose works are given massive support by the publisher Helen Wolf. She also promotes extensively Max Frisch and Uwe Johnson.

Heinrich Böll's fortunes in the US have been as various as they have been in West Germany. He is talked about more than read.

Demetz said: "He is respected as a symbolic figure of post-war Germany, but none of his works have had so much impact as *The Tin Drum*." German classics play only a small role in a country where television is paramount. Goethe and Schiller are little read outside the universities.

Nevertheless the Boston branch of the Suhrkamp publishing house, with the assistance of American German scholars, is trying to introduce to the reading public a ten-volume edition of Goethe in English. There is also currently a "German Library" that will eventually include 100 volumes of the German classics.

There is little interest in German lyric poetry or drama — poet Paul Celan, who lives and works in Paris, has a few readers.

Few German dramatists ever appear on Broadway. Sometimes a Brecht play, sometimes by Hochhuth, but no more. As a consequence, Demetz said, the off-Broadway theatre and university productions play a disproportionate role.

A German play is rarely published in book form, with the notable exception of Heiner Müller.

He has burst on American intellectual life like a bomb via his work with Robert Wilson in the gigantic "Civil Wars" project. But this is an exception.

Latin American literature is going through a golden age in the United States.

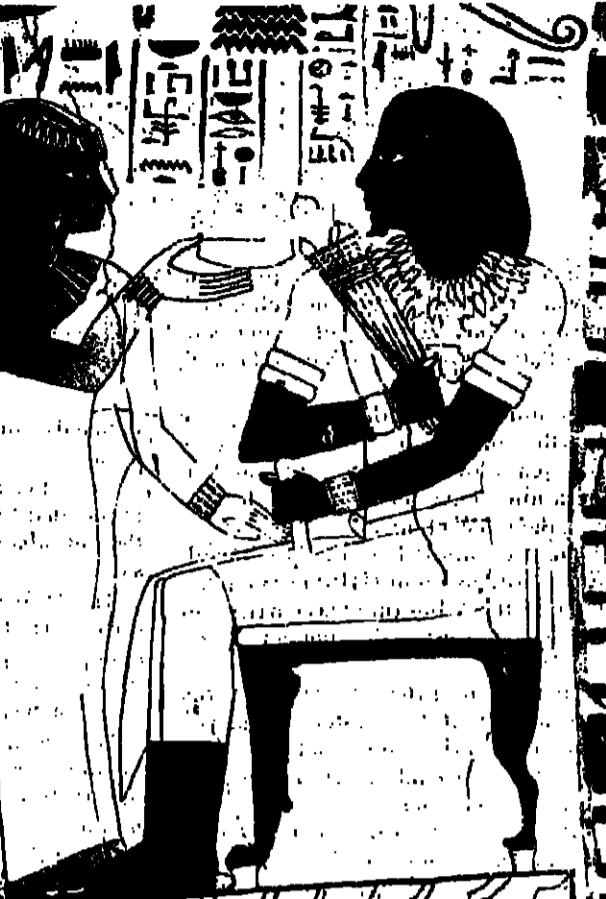
A kind of "cultural introversion" has taken place, he believes. What happened on the west coast of the USA was of little interest to the east coast at the beginning of the 1980s.

The new German film, Demetz believes, has helped to open up the view of the German world. Intellectuals on the east and west coasts, concerned more with films than literature, have had their interest stimulated by Herzog and Fassbinder.

This can be seen in the popularity of Günter Grass. The filming of his novel *The Tin Drum* has made him the most widely known and read German author in the United States. But nevertheless

the contrary to American writers who dig away like moles in their own chosen areas with total individualism. American publishers are possibly not prepared to go to the expense of translating German poetry, that is costly, because of the quality of the try itself. Demetz said: "At present German literature seems to me to be very tender and sensitive — one longs for a pike to appear in the carp pond."

Marin Oehlen
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 19 December 1985)



Theban tomb depiction circa 1400 BC. (Photo: The Schott collection)

University gets rare photos from Egyptologist's collection

The Egyptology Department of Trier University has acquired 8,000 prints of the unique photographic collection made by Professor Siegfried Schott, former professor of Egyptology in Göttingen University who died in 1970.

The professor's widow has donated the collection to Trier University and Egyptologist Professor Erich Winter.

The collection will form the basis of a "Schott Photographic Archives" that has been of considerable service in Egyptology research over the past two years and has now been made available to the public for the first time.

During the 1930s Professor Schott took a considerable number of pictures, mainly of Theban monuments but also of various Egyptian temples and museums, particularly photographs of the exhibits in the Cairo Museum, concentrating on the mythological papyri.

Schott kept a hand-written catalogue of the negatives of his pictures identifying them exactly.

Professor Schott bequeathed these negatives and the catalogue to the Griffith Institute in Oxford thirty years ago. For the past sixty years the Institute has published a topographical bibliography of Egyptology. This is a many-volume publication that gives full bibliographical details of the works produced on Egyptian temples and monuments.

This work, produced under the names of publishers Bertha Porte and Rosalind Moss, is the most important bibliographical Egyptology handbook currently available.

Schott gave his material to the Griffith Institute for a new edition of the handbook dealing with the Theban graves, now published in two volumes under the title *Porter-Moss*.

There is hardly a page of this work that does not include a Schott photograph, evidence of the painstaking way

in which Professor Schott put together his collection of photographs of the 350 Theban graves, known during his lifetime. His photographs are to this day the only documentation available of many grave stone reliefs and monuments.

The destruction of many graves over the past 50 years and the fact that many have now become inaccessible adds to the importance of this collection of photographs.

Siegfried Schott kept in his possession, however, a collection of prints, 8,000 in thirteen hefty folios. These have now been made available to extend Egyptological studies at Trier University where, during the past 18 months, work has been done on producing an inventory of the collection, linking the negative numbers to the prints. In addition new negatives of the photographic material handed over have been produced.

During the 1930s Professor Schott took a considerable number of pictures, mainly of Theban monuments but also of various Egyptian temples and museums, particularly photographs of the exhibits in the Cairo Museum, concentrating on the mythological papyri.

The aim of the work is to make it possible for Egyptologists and Egyptology research organisations to obtain prints or enlargements of photos in the collection.

Eventually Trier University will have a complete set of the Schott pictures at present in the Griffith Institute, available for Egyptological research.

During his life-time Professor Schott contributed to the value of his collection by generously making prints available for scientific research. This generosity has resulted in the gaps in the folios that are apparent today, that must now be filled.

The main task of the Egyptology Department at Trier University in the next few years is to track down the missing items by direct contact with research workers and institutions so as at least to produce prints of the missing items.

Wolfgang Stach von Quistorp
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 December 1985)

■ EDUCATION

Ministry rejects charge that most students can't make ends meet

Since 1951 the Deutsches Studentenwerk (DSW), a student welfare organisation, has carried out regular surveys of students' living costs and conditions.

One university student in 10 is given a lengthy questionnaire to fill in every three years or so. Successive student generations have been polled for 34 years, the DSW claims.

Data are handled by the Hochschul-Informations-System (HIS) in Hanover. The last survey but one was carried out in 1982, the latest in the summer semester of 1985.

Comparison of the two sets of figures was awaited with keen interest; changes in the job market and student grants having had a crucial effect on students' overall circumstances.

DSW president Professor Hans-Ernst Folz, Marburg, sounded the alarm, saying the trend over the past three years had been most disturbing.

The details of the survey he outlined to the Press at the beginning of December were indeed appalling, leaving only the Federal Education and Science Ministry in Bonn unmoved.

"The DSW's gloomy, pessimistic view of the social situation of students is neither shared by students themselves nor in keeping with reality," said CDU state secretary Anton Pfeifer.

The government had no intention of complying with the DSW's exaggerated

SONNTAGSBLATT

demands for an increase in student grants.

Bonn plans an increase in maximum grants that for the most part will offset the low inflation rate in recent years, he says.

According to HIS figures students who live with their parents have an average DM494 a month in disposable income, as against DM518 in 1982.

Ordinary students have DM802, as against DM777; married students DM1,104; as against DM963; and second-degree students DM1,120, as against DM1,104.

The maximum grant would then, the meeting was told, increase by a mere DM20 from DM690 to DM710, as against DM1,104.

Ordinary students and students who live with their parents receive "far from insubstantial" assistance in kind, usually from their parents, who pay their rent or make other provisions.

With more and more students staying at home, it is hardly surprising that parents are increasingly required to share the cost of sending their children to university.

In 1985 parents paid toward the cost of children studying in 68 per cent of cases, or 3.7 per cent more than in 1982.

As in 1982, men students have more money at their disposal than women students: in 1982 it was nine per cent, in 1985 seven per cent more.

On average the ordinary student has monthly outgoings totalling DM863, as against DM820 in 1982.

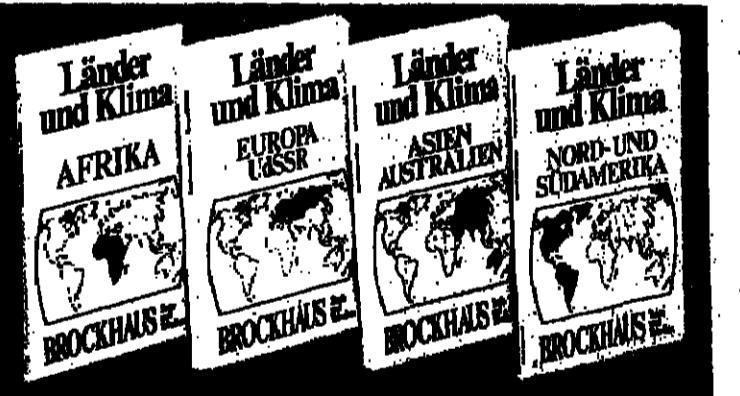
Rent accounts for DM272 (DM242 in 1982), food for DM203 (DM212), travel for DM101 (DM111), books and stationery for DM49 (DM53), toiletries for DM22 (DM19) and sundries for DM36 (DM18).

Students have had no choice but to accept a 12-per-cent increase in rent but are spending less on food — despite higher prices — than in 1982. That, says the DSW, is a sure sign that pressure is heavy.

Students with less than DM700 a month to spend can on average only afford to spend DM160, or DM5 a day, on food.

The DSW is as alarmed at the decline in spending on books and stationery as it is by the fact that, for the first time ever, students are spending less on food.

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

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Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

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F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

Far fewer students now qualify for grants. In summer 1985 only 27 per cent of German students were grant-aided; in 1982 the figure was 37 per cent.

Reasons for the decline include a smaller number of students qualifying financially for grants, students taking longer to complete their studies (and grants expiring before they do so) and more students taking second degree (and not qualifying for a grant in any case).

The 1985 student survey findings have evidently annoyed the Education Ministry, but the government notes with satisfaction one aspect brought to light: that even though fewer students may be paid grants, those that do are more deserving than in the past. In other words, the right students are getting them.

Students from working-class families account for 15.5 per cent of the overall student population but for 32.1 per cent of grant recipients. In 1982 they made up only 29.4 per cent of grant recipients.

Forty-nine per cent of working-class students and 56 per cent of students from families where the breadwinners are unskilled or semi-skilled workers receive grants.

"In other words," the Ministry says, "children from working-class families are still the main recipients of student grants."

This point is made in an attempt to make another trend noted by Professor Folz sound less dramatic. Yet the two findings need not contradict each other.

Professor Folz noted that fewer students now come from families that can be classified as working-class, clerical or lower-echelon civil service than three years ago.

There has, in contrast, been a striking increase in the number of students whose parents are senior white-collar, management or higher civil service.

This trend, he says, shows us to have drifted even further away from equality of opportunity in education.

The DSW, he has said, is going to press for an immediate change in student grants policy.

At the DSW general meeting in Bonn at which Professor Folz was re-elected for a further two years, Herr Pfeifer again rejected demands for higher grants, saying they were exaggerated.

The increases called for by the DSW would cost the taxpayer up to DM900m a year more, for which no-one outside the universities would have the slightest understanding, he said.

Students with less than DM700 a month to spend can on average only afford to spend DM160, or DM5 a day, on food.

The DSW is as alarmed at the decline in spending on books and stationery as it is by the fact that, for the first time ever, students are spending less on food.

Continued from page 7

posed even though free trade has long been a mainstay of prosperity and technological progress in the free market economy of the western world.

Machowski fears that not only trade with the East will suffer but also the economic relations among the western countries where, without Cocom, there is already enough protectionism.

Heinrich Vogel, director of the Federal Institute for East Bloc and International Studies in Cologne, expressed the fear that fissures could appear in relations between the western countries themselves.

Vogel says that it would be a mistake to make light of the Russians and East Bloc countries using western technology for military purposes. Yet he feels it would be unwise to accept America's wholesale condemnation of trade with the East.

Wolfgang Hoffmann
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 13 December 1985)

■ MEDICINE

Doctors draw up 'binding guidelines' for human embryo research

The Bundesärztekammer, or General Medical Council, has broken new ground in issuing guidelines on medical research involving human embryos.

Its executive committee and scientific advisory council drew up the guidelines and have declared them to be 'binding after a 21-day period for final consultations.'

The guidelines, says GMC president Karsten Vilmar, are an act of voluntary self-restraint by the medical profession, which has the power to impose sanctions on members who ignore it.

The Loccum conference reaffirmed in many papers and debates, and by no means invariably with entire satisfaction, that the basic tenets of the medical profession have indeed remained unchanged in centuries.

Yet basically it was merely a matter of applying general ethical standards to medical behaviour.

Professor Vilmar noted in contrast that basic norms governing medical activity had survived systems and centuries, well outlasting the best legislation.

He and the overwhelming majority at the conference felt it was advisable for the law only to deal with ethical aspects of medical conduct where the professional code, based on the Geneva oath, was inadequate or where government regulations were indispensable.

An example came to light more or less as an aside in the course of debate. The new guidelines are binding on doctors but not, for instance, on biologists

who might order "embryo material" for research purposes from other countries.

This was an instance in which government regulation might be useful, or arguably the practice of Swiss cantonal courts as outlined by Professor Otto Gsell of St Gallen, chairman of the Swiss ethics commission.

In Switzerland, he said, the medical profession's agreed code of conduct was automatically accepted as legally binding.

Such major issues continue to predominate in the ethics debate, yet another issue was raised at Loccum that is likely to be of more immediate concern to doctor and patient.

Ingeborg Retzlaff of Lübeck, president of the Schleswig-Holstein medical council, said there was an enormous danger of the doctor's professional discretion being undermined.

It was jeopardised by health policy necessities, whether real or imaginary, by stringent staff and cost checks and by a barely checked flow of data.

Official requirements were increasingly threatening professional discretion and with it freedom of treatment.

The authorities were the main offenders, but patients often also behaved as though the doctor's professional discretion had become largely immaterial in the 20th century, Frau Retzlaff said.

"Yet it is still an essential of all medical treatment and should remain one. A patient who confides in his doctor must be able to rely on his confidence not being betrayed."

Reinhard Biehl

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 December 1985)

It is also a primary, long-term personality upset dating back to before sterility was diagnosed. The patient hopes to offset and overcompensate her own sense of helplessness and worthlessness by means of a child of her own.

To a somewhat less striking extent such personality upsets are also found among husbands from sterile marriages.

What happens when such personalities are helped to have children? Petersen says the child is similar in effect to a crutch in replacing a mother's amputated leg.

She remains handicapped despite the crutch. Her handicap is eased but she remains amputated. The child is then used as a crutch, which is hardly its natural role.

Given their neuroses such women and their partners would, he says, be well advised to undergo intensive psychotherapy — and certainly not to go in for a test-tube baby.

The woman's sterility must be seen as a meaningful, unconscious protective measure on the part of her psychosomatic organism. Her soul is structured in such a way that bringing up a child of her own is basically too much for her.

Women of this kind are unable to accept this; their psychic make-up and are correspondingly keener on having children.

Experience has shown that only robust women can withstand the strain.

Sensitive ones are ruled out. This indirect selection is most dubious.

Psychosomatic tests by Manfred Stauber of Charlottenburg University Hospital gynaecological clinic, Berlin, have shown the average sterile woman patient to be strongly depressive and narcissistically disturbed. In other words, her self-confidence is seriously impaired.

This is only partly in response to the unfulfilled wish to have children. Sterility is felt to be a serious insult and is handled in a pathological manner.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, München, 12 December 1985)

■ HORIZONS

Missing persons bureau a reminder of a dark chapter in German history

RHEINISCHE POST

Twelve million people are on the files of the Red Cross International Tracing Service in the small town of Arolsen, in Hesse.

There are 1.7 million closed files: a third of them shunted off because no information has been unearthed; the rest represent successes.

The files represent the darker side of German history, cases of torture, kidnapping, imprisonment and forced labour, families split up and concentration camps — lives of millions of people between 1933 and 1945.

Every file in these shelves tells a story of misery under the Nazi regime.

The service, headed by Charles Biedermann, 34, was founded in London in 1943. It has correspondents all over the world.

It collects information, evaluates it and files it. More than 100 letters arrive daily and are processed by more than 250 workers.

The archives have 16 kilometres of filing shelves with data on foreign workers, imprisoned persons or people in concentration camps. Every year 50 to 60 metres of shelving are added.

Details on more than 12 million people are stored here.

There is information about the time foreign workers were employed on a farm or in an industrial company, files on social insurance contributions and extracts from pay slips.

Figures and letters indicate where a former political prisoner was held and how, for example, the concentration camp numbers in Auschwitz were built up.

The service was managed by the Allies and the United Nations Organisation in its first years. It was handed over to the International Red Cross, Geneva, in 1955.

The service processes the personal details of prisoners held during the Nazi regime in concentration camps — Jews, those who were abducted and foreigners who came within the scope of the Third Reich and were persecuted.

Investigations into people of German nationality are carried out by the service of the Red Cross in Munich, where there is an office manned by 80 people.

In the past few years the responsibilities of the large office in Arolsen have changed. Queries from relatives about people who have disappeared are less frequent.

These days it is those concerned themselves who approach the office. They want information about reparations and pension payments or, in inheritance cases, the exact date of a person's death.

Those who suffered in those times, during their youth just numbers legally, want to put their papers in order in the autumn of their lives.

People all over the world, persecuted during the Nazi period in Germany, must establish proof of those bitter years in their lives for the officials.

They need documentary evidence of

their time in imprisonment; about the forced labour conditions they had to submit to, or as inmates of a concentration camp, in order to make pension claims covering this period of bitter humiliation.

Those looking for assistance come from Belgium or Brazil, from Monaco or Mexico, from Ireland or Italy.

Queries from 37 countries arrived in Arolsen last year. There was a considerable number from Poland.

The clerk in Buchenwald or Dachau wrote down the details of the inmates with painful precision, drawing up lists for the crematorium and keeping the records of the dead.

The service investigators do not find out spectacular facts: They do not go after information in the style of criminal investigators. Their detective work is done at desk, in archives and with neverending lists of names.

The central file of names is the nucleus for success in the service's research. There are 43 million small filing cards that give information on the records held in nine different departments.

So far no electronic data processing system has seemed suitable to take over the work done by hand by 35 clerical staff, because these cards are filed away alphabetically-phonetically.

The cards give not only the correct way of writing the family and given names but more often than not the various ways in which the name can be pronounced.

This is necessary because the registration of a prisoner was usually done by a foreign prisoner who worked in the camp office and who wrote down names as they sounded.

If a person from Holland applies to the service with the name "van Baal" it is most likely that his personal details are to be found under the name "Van-Baal".

The charges were laid by Dr Werner Pündler and his junior partner, Dr Erich Wedell, on behalf of the widow of Dr

Werner Pündler . . . blood-spattered cell (Photo: Die Welt)

DIE WELT
EXPANSION/INNOVATION/ENTWICKLUNG

• The Land of Prussia and Hermann Göring
• Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister of both Prussia and the Third Reich, and
• Franz Gürtner, Minister of Justice for both the Third Reich and Prussia.

She claimed that they had, on or before 30 June 1934 had ordered the secret police (Gestapo) to kill her husband. It was March 1935, nearly two years after the Nazis came to power. Yet a Berlin law firm had charged the Chancellor of the Third Reich, Adolf Hitler, with involvement in a murder plot — and it sought damages from him.

That anybody would have the temerity to take such a course of action demonstrated just what some people are willing to do in the name of justice — even under the Third Reich.

The allegation was that on midday on the 30th, two Gestapo men had entered Klausener's office in the Reich Transport Ministry at Wilhelmstrasse 80 and shot him.

The official Nazi story was that Klausener had shot himself. Frau Klausener's indictment alleged that her husband had been shot by the Gestapo; that he had done nothing to warrant being shot; and that he had been in no way connected with any movements against the Third Reich which resulted in the Nazi purge of 30 June 1934.

There were two long weeks of silence from the Reich. Then it acted swiftly. On 16 April, 1935, both lawyers were arrested in their office. As Pündler sat in his cell, he noticed blood on the walls. This was where, a little more than a year before, one of Hitler's closest henchmen, Gregor Strasser, had been shot.

The same fate might well befall Pündler, he was told by SS officer Meisinger. A milder sentence would only be possible if Pündler admitted that the aim of the allegations was to mount a public action against the Führer and the Reich.

But Pündler was able to give Meisinger an astounding answer: the lawsuit had been submitted because it was in accordance with a law passed by the government of the Reich. Indeed, an officer superior to Meisinger in the SS, Oberführer Breithaupt, had told him, "Follow this course of action."

Klausener was a senior official in the Reich Ministry of Transport and also a senior lay member of the Catholic Church — he was also related to Pündler and a friend of his.

When the year later, Pündler and Frau Klausener appeared with their list of allegations, Transport Minister Eitz von

mittee is of the view that the Service must remain in operation until at least 1995 to fulfil requests that come in from all over the world. Fifty years after the Service is closed the material that has been so industriously collected can be made available to research.

The chances of coming up with answers about missing persons get slimmer all the time. Last year of 34,338 people looked for only 2,620 could be traced. The chances of unearthing the fate of a missing person get smaller as time goes on.

After two years of research investigators in the International Tracing Service give up trying to find a lost person. This is a sad thing to have to do.

Although the mother or father of a war child could be traced, frequently the "case" cannot be closed.

The person traced refused to give permission for his or her address to be passed on. They have found a new life for themselves.

Charles Biedermann said: "They do not want to have to face up to the past again."

Carlheinz Tüllmann
(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 14 December 1985)

Lawyer took on Chancellor Hitler — and lived to tell the tale

Die Welt
EXPANSION/INNOVATION/ENTWICKLUNG

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■ FRONTIERS

Munich's controversial train vigilantes to be replaced

Frankfurter Rundschau

said the underground railway system (U-Bahn) was safer than any other anywhere and the council majority were demonstrating "blundering prejudice" in insisting on change.

But Klaus Jungfer (SPD) said mischievously that the Peking U-Bahn was safer. In any case, crime in Munich was not high and that the rate of crime on the U-Bahn was no greater than the rate of crime city wide.

Klaus Hahnzog, the bürgermeister, said the SPD opposed too much power being put into private hands. He thought municipal workers were psychologically better for the job.

Opponents of the sheriffs would like to see proper policemen take over, but the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior says that there is no money available for new recruits and policemen cannot be transferred from other posts.

Now a scheme is being worked out for a force armed with dogs instead of pistols. It would take over gradually on the various lines between the end of 1986 and the end of 1987.

It is clear that the change is going to be expensive. The current system costs 1.5 million marks a year. Municipal workers would cost between 4 and 5 million marks — some put the figure even higher.

Opponents of the system say it is cheap only because the service quality is bad and the employees badly paid.

On grounds of cost, the sheriffs cannot yet be discarded at the Olympic Stadium and some other public places.

The sheriffs wear a star with the inscription "Honour and Justice", but they don't always live up to it.

One member of the team has managed to pick up five assault convictions



Honour and justice? Or something else? Black sheriffs at work.

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

Public knowledge

A Bonn man had no idea that the new telephone number the post office gave him was famous. Famous enough to be included in a Travellers' Guide to the Capital published as part of a free-sheet newspaper.

The man started getting telephone calls from men during the night. After some months he discovered the reason why: Claudia, the "queen of Bonn's call-girls" once had the number.

She used to advertise in the free sheet but at the beginning of 1984, she had the telephone disconnected and the Bundespost transferred the number to the man.

However, the production of the guide continued together with outdated information about Claudia.

Now a Bonn court has rejected the man's suit for 1,500 marks damages. It said the publisher could not have known that Claudia had moved on and that the number had been transferred.

(dpa)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 December 1985)

Crocodile storm

Tele-recorded tropical storms are being played to crocodiles in Augsburg zoo in an effort to stimulate their love life. The zoo has been trying unsuccessfully to get the crocodiles to breed.

Crocodiles copulate only with acoustic stimulation and attempts have been made to simulate jungle sounds by, for example, using a watering-can as a wind instrument and performing 'drum rolls' night after night.

The tropical storms in Augsburg have not yet led to eggs being laid, but scientists think that this time they are on the right track.

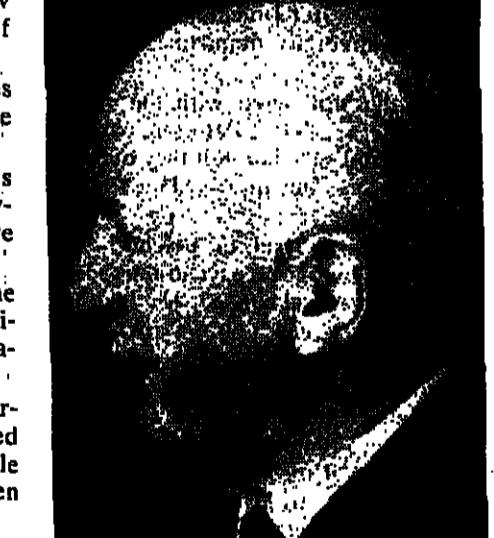
(Kieler Nachrichten, 10 December 1985)

Winter streaker

A motorcyclist took advantage of a sudden warm spell in December to ride naked through the streets of Düsseldorf, near Bonn. Police said December streakers are rare. Those on motorbikes are still rarer. The policeman who handled the streaker said the 21-year-old simply said, in explanation that the weather had become too warm for him.

(dpa)

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 December 1985)



Werner Pündler . . . blood-spattered cell (Photo: Die Welt)

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